LIST OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented): A three-dimension display apparatus, comprising:

a liquid crystal panel;

a first polarizer on the rear surface of the liquid crystal panel;

a second polarizer on the front surface of the liquid crystal panel;

a liquid crystal polymer on the second polarizer, the liquid crystal polymer including a chiral dopant and liquid crystal molecules, wherein the liquid crystal polymer is divided into first regions and second regions by irradiating a light, and wherein the first regions have a first twist angle and the second regions have a second twist angle, the first twist angle being different from the second twist angle;

a third polarizer on the liquid crystal polymer; and

a light source below the first polarizer.

2. (Previously Presented): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the first twist angle is about zero and the liquid crystal molecules in the first regions are arranged parallel to an optic axis of the second polarizer.

3. (Previously Presented): The apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the liquid crystal molecules in the second regions are twisted by approximately 90 degrees to the optic axis of the second polarizer.

4. (Original): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the third polarizer transmits the light from the first regions.

5. (Original): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the third polarizer transmits the light from the second regions.

6. (Previously Presented): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal panel shows two-dimension images.

7. (Previously Presented): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the liquid crystal polymer utilizes at least one of e-mode and o-mode in connection with the second polarizer.

8. (Previously Presented): A method of fabricating a three-dimension display apparatus, comprising:

providing a liquid crystal panel;

forming a first polarizer on the rear surface of the liquid crystal panel;

forming a second polarizer on the front surface of the liquid crystal panel;

forming a liquid crystal polymer having a chiral dopant and liquid crystal molecules on the second polarizer, wherein forming the liquid crystal polymer further comprises forming a plurality of first and second regions in the liquid crystal polymer by irradiating a light using a mask, wherein the first regions have a first twist angle and the second regions have a second twist angle, the first twist angle being different from the second twist angle;

forming a third polarizer on the liquid crystal polymer; and

arranging a light source below the first polarizer.

9. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 8, wherein the liquid crystal panel includes a first substrate, a second substrate on which pixels and switching elements are formed, and a liquid crystal layer between the first and second substrates.

10. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 8, wherein the first twist angle is about zero and the liquid crystal molecules in the first regions are arranged parallel to an optic axis of the second polarizer.

11. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 10, wherein the liquid crystal molecules in the second regions are twisted by approximately 90 degrees to the optic axis of the second polarizer.

12. (Original): The method according to claim 8, wherein the third polarizer transmits the light from the first regions.

13. (Original): The method according to claim 8, wherein the third polarizer transmits the light from the second regions.

14. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 8, wherein the liquid crystal panel shows two-dimension images.

15. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 8, wherein the liquid crystal polymer utilizes at least one of e-mode and o-mode in connection with the second polarizer.

16. (Withdrawn): A method of forming a liquid crystal polymer for use in a parallax barrier and a beam-splitter, comprising;

forming liquid crystals including chiral dopant on a substrate;

dividing the substrate into first regions and second regions;

aligning a mask having light-transmitting portions that corresponds to the first regions and light-shielding portions that corresponds to the second portions;

photoirradiating the liquid crystals including the chiral dopant so as to make the first regions have a first optic axis and to make the second regions have a second optic axis; and

forming a polarizer on the liquid crystals.

17. (Withdrawn): The method according to claim 16, wherein the first optic axis is parallel to a polarizing axis of the polarizer.

18. (Withdrawn): The method according to claim 16, wherein the second optic axis is at 90 degrees to the polarizing axis of the polarizer.

19. (Previously Presented): The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the chiral dopant and the light control the first and second twist angles.

20. (Previously Presented): The method according to claim 8, wherein the chiral dopant and the light control the first and second twist angles.